

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 279.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE now showing a Large and Varied Assortment of

TOYS.

Comprising:
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DOLLS.
NOVELTIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS.
NEW BRICKS AND PUZZLES.
AUTOMATIC CHARIOTS AND WAGONS.
ROCKING AND SPRING HORSES.
CUBES AND MOSAIC BUILDING SETS.
DRUMS, CYMBALS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CHILDREN'S TEA AND TETE A TETE SETS.
PERCUSSION GUNS AND RIFLES.
SWORDS AND HAPPY FAMILIES.
CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS IN VARIETY.
&c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
Accumulations, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 500,000, EQUAL \$313,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NING, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN

(LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA.)

TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.

N.B.—Note the address.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [197]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
CHRISTMAS TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 16th December, 1882, at Two P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf, A LARGE SELECTION of TOYS of Every Description, AND A QUANTITY of FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. TERMS of SALE.—As customary.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1882. [813]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 16th December, 1882, at Two P.M., at the UNION CLUB (Kan Hing Fong) Aberdeen Street, THE WHOLE of THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of the ABOVE CLUB.

Also,
A PHILAN'S BILLIARD TABLE Complete. TERMS of SALE.—Cash on delivery.
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1882. [809]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,
By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE,
ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND being a PORTION of MARINE LOT No. 87, measuring North 371 feet, South 351 feet, East 30 feet, and West 30 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is Registered in the Land Office as Section B of Marine Lot No. 87.

Together with the TWO HOUSES on Queen's Road West, Nos. 15 and 17. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years. Yearly Crown Rent \$41.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

or to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1882. [808]

To Let.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM
IN
HOUSE, No. 9, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply
R. E.,
Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1882. [319]

To Let.

PARSEE VILLA (5 ROOMS), Robinson Road, also a TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) in Mosque Junction. Both the above HOUSES have Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [32]

To Let.

NO. 4, OLD BAILLY STREET,
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
atly occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods on STORAGE at their GODDINS. Entrance from Praya and Queen's Road Central. TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [366]

For Sale.

CHEAP SALE! CHEAP SALE!

CHEAP SALE!

DURING THE CURRENT YEAR AND FOR CASH.

SILK and SATIN BALLS, with Skirts ready made, from \$1.00 to \$4.00. Coloured and Fanciful SATIN, per Yard at \$1.00 to \$1.50. ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS, from \$12.00 to \$20.00. Also,
* EX LATE ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., of the latest style, from \$15.00 to \$25.00. LADIES' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, from \$3.00 to \$10.00. WINTER CLOAKS, from \$10.00 to \$20.00. CHILDREN'S HATS and BONNETS, from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Boys' Best FELT HATS, from \$2.00 to \$3.00. LACE FICHUS, of every description at exceeding Prices.
ECLAIR & Co.,
48, Road Central,
Hongkong, 11th Dec. 1882. [810]

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ECLAIR & Co.,
48, Road Central,
Hongkong, 11th Dec. 1882. [810]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHEWING EX "RECENT ARRIVALS."

ALL WOOL SCOTCH PLAIDS, at 45 CENTS PER YARD.

LADIES FUR-LINED CLOAKS FROM \$12 to \$80 EACH.

CLOTH AND MATALASSE DOLMANS, MANTLES, AND JACKETS, IN NEWEST SHAPES.

NOVELTIES DIRECT FROM PARIS IN MOIRE, BROCHE, OTTOMAN, AND SURAT DRESS SILKS.

LADIES SILK AND SPUN SILK HOSE IN EVERY COLOUR.

KID GLOVES, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 BUTTONS.

NOVELTIES IN CORSET LACE, AND CLASP KID GLOVES.

INFANTS', CHILDRENS' AND LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY SIZE.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [659]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN GOODS,
VERY SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Also
Just Opened

NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS.

PICKWICK PAPERS, AND A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.

ALL QUITE NEW AND OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1882. [661]

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS, ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

W. BREWER.

JUST RECEIVED.

TRANSLATIONS OF ZOLA'S NOVELS, INCLUDING POT BOUILLÉ, NANA, L'ASSOMMOIR.

Balzac's Droll Stories.

Haswell's Engineers' Pocket Book.

Miss Bird's Travels in Japan, Cheap. ed.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.

Ingersoll's Lectures, "Ghosts," "Gods," &c., &c.

Ruskin's Works complete, in 15 vols.

The Royal Romances.

Gems of English Song.

Gems of Strauss.

Gems of Scottish Song.

Silver Wreath.

Musical Treasure.

Organ at Home.

Gems of French Song.

Gems of Italian Song.

Gems of German Song.

Gems of Spanish Song.

Gems of Portuguese Song.

Gems of Russian Song.

Gems of Polish Song.

Gems of Hungarian Song.

Gems of Bohemian Song.

Gems of Austrian Song.

Gems of Prussian Song.

Gems of Saxon Song.

Gems of Bavarian Song.

Gems of Württemberg Song.

Gems of Baden Song.

Gems of Hesse Song.

Gems of Thuringia Song.

Gems of Saxony Song.

Gems of Mecklenburg Song.

Gems of Pomerania Song.

Gems of Brandenburg Song.

Gems of Prussia Song.

Gems of Germany Song.

Gems of Europe Song.

Gems of Asia Song.

Gems of Africa Song.

Gems of America Song.

Gems of Oceania Song.

Gems of the World Song.

Gems of the Universe Song.

Gems of the Cosmos Song.

Gems of the Galaxy Song.

Gems of the Universe Song.

Gems of the Cosmos Song.

Gems of the Galaxy Song.

Gems of the Universe Song.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY PURCHASED under a Bill of Sale the GOODWILL, PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FIXTURES OF THE FIRM OF DE SOUZA & Co., PRINTERS, &c., OF HONGKONG; and beg to intimate that I will carry on the BUSINESS under the same Name.

By strict attention, First-class Workmanship, and Moderate Charges I hope to merit the Patronage of the Hongkong public.

F. D. GUEDES.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [817]

NOTICE.

MR. MAX CARL JOHANN GROTE has been Authorized to Sign Our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1882. [772]

Intimations.

WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER

A SITUATION AS

OFFICE ASSISTANT OR STORE-KEEPER.

Address:—

M. E. G.

Care of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [816]

WANTED.

AN

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

INSPECTION is invited of our Collection of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS which have been carefully Selected in London from the Stocks of various makers.

THEY INCLUDE CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS

FROM

MARCUS WARD AND DE LA RUE,

HAND PAINTINGS

ON

CARD, IVORY, OAK AND IVORINE

AND

OTHER NOVELTIES.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, &c.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

BIRTH.

At 29, Mosque Street, on the 14th inst., the wife of G. J. W. KING, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1882.

We are very glad to learn that the paragraph we published the other day from the *United Service Gazette*, in which it was stated that Admiral WILLES had recommended the Admiralty to withdraw the annual donation given to the Hongkong Sailors' Home, is "a gross fabrication, without even the semblance of truth for a foundation." We believe that, as a matter of fact, the Admiralty never has given an annual donation to the Sailors' Home, so that the *United Service Gazette* must either, as the *China Mail* would put it, have been "got at," or have made an attempt to rival our local contemporaries in the art of invention. The paragraph from the *United Service Gazette* says:—"Amongst the many unpopular acts which have marked the command of Vice-Admiral G. O. WILLES, C.B., in China, is the attempt being made by that officer to induce the Admiralty to withdraw the grant of £50 per annum now made to the Hongkong Sailors' Home: Admiral WILLES may be a staunch economist, but let us hope that 'my Lords' will continue this small grant to so deserving an institution; and we would impress upon the Admiral that more than £50 per annum might be saved in other directions more immediately under his own control—notably in not forcing the vessels of his squadron to attempt, as steamers, impossible movements under sail alone, for which they were neither designed nor built." Taking the above statements as they stand, any person possessing the slightest acquaintance with those inner mysteries of newspaper life alluded to a short time back by our evening oracle, cannot fail to perceive that the *United Service Gazette* has been made the vehicle for publishing the petty spite of some person who had a certain and to gain by coarsely vilifying the distinguished officer in charge of Her Majesty's navy in these waters. Not only this particular newspaper is not the only offender in this respect. Third rate metropolitan journals, of which the *London* and *China Express* is a noteworthy example, are ever ready for the sake of notoriety or self-interest, to become the tool of unscrupulous persons, who will stick at no conceivable meanness to carry out their iniquitous designs.

Like Governor HENNESSY, Vice-Admiral WILLES found on arriving in China that an unpopular reputation had preceded him.

He was, in fact, tried and condemned by a self-constituted tribunal of impertinent noodles and nobodies, long before he set foot in Hongkong. To no high officer ever sent to the Far East can the old saying "Give a dog a bad name and hang him" be more justly applied than to Admiral WILLES, always saying and excepting Sir John Dore HENNESSY. The *United Service Gazette* not only authoritatively utters what it ought to have known was a scandalous falsehood, but it leads up to one false assertion by another equally mendacious. There is just as much truth—and no more—in the assertion that "many unpopular acts have marked the command of Vice-Admiral G. O. WILLES, C.B., in China," as there is in that fabulous story about the Admiralty annual grant of £50 to the Sailors' Home. Admiral WILLES' unpopular acts in the service are mere myths, the weak inventions of persons whose ideas on naval matters do not altogether coincide with those held by the commander-in-chief, and who accordingly vent their disappointment by means which seem to our line of vision to be the reverse of creditable.

We have heard it stated that the gallant Admiral is something of a martinet, who holds that British officers and men are sent out here on duty, and not on pleasure. That Her Majesty's war vessels were constructed for definite purposes, and that to render them available for these particular services, a certain amount of proficiency is necessary in handling them. And that to attain this proficiency, practice is an absolute necessity. It is also, we understand, quite true that Admiral WILLES is a believer in testing the sailing qualifications of the vessels under his command, and that the laudable desire to promote efficiency in seamanship, and not a paltry economy having for its aim the saving of a few tons of coals, is the reason why the commanders of several of the gun-vessels have at times been forbidden to use their steaming appliances unless under exceptional circumstances. Whether this policy can be construed into unpopular acts, properly speaking, we leave an impartial public to decide. Anything that gives trouble to a certain class of people is sure to be unpopular; but so far as we can gather, the unpopularity of Vice-Admiral WILLES even in the service is confined within very narrow limits.

As there is a heaven of truth about even the most audacious fiction, it is not strange if the writer of the accusation against Admiral WILLES in the *United Service Gazette* had not some plausible grounds on which to base his attack. It would also appear that the writer in question must possess means of knowing something about what goes on between the naval department here and the Admiralty in London. That some question had been raised about a certain sum of £50, can hardly be doubted. We believe, and not without fair grounds, that this sum was placed at the disposal of the Admiral for the benefit of some institution for sailors in this Colony, and that the Admiral applied home for instructions whether the money was to be handed to the Sailors' Home or to the Royal Naval Club. This is probably a fairly accurate statement of the ground on which an anonymous scribbler in a third rate print of the character of the *United Service Gazette* bases an exceedingly ill-natured and ill-judged attack on the high officer who commands the naval power of Great Britain in the Far East. Many men in the Admiral's position would have treated the attack with silent contempt; but we applaud Admiral WILLES for showing his appreciation of the value of public opinion, by giving his slanderer the lie direct.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 13th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JAMAICA.
Kingston in Jamaica has been partly destroyed by fire; the loss is estimated at six millions sterling.

THE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.
The Times confirms the Standard's article announcing the changes in the Cabinet.

December 14th.

THE BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.
Lord Derby has made a speech at Manchester in which he disavowed a policy of annexation, and stated that the protectorate of Egypt will remain no longer than necessary.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR meeting of Lodge St. John, No. 618, S. C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock for 8.30 precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A MYNICH professor has invented a bracelet that will remedy the affliction known as "writer's cramp." The penholder is fastened to the bracelet in such a manner that it can be used to write with ease and without bringing the fingers into use at all. The hand can rest on the table, moving easily along as the letters are traced, and it is said that little practice is required to give experience in the use of the invention.

On the recent anniversary of the passing of the Brazilian law of emancipation of 1871, it was pointed out in Rio that more than 60,000 slaves had been spontaneously freed in these eleven years by their masters without compensation, and more than 11,000 by the State. During the same period 280,000 children of slaves had been born free. The cost to the State of emancipation up to the present time had been nearly \$4,000,000.

THE Census Bureau has issued a bulletin, classifying the population of the United States in 1880. The native born were: White, 36,843,297; colored, 6,632,549; foreign born, 6,679,943. Total population, 50,155,789. Of the foreign born, 2,772,169 were natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1,966,742 of the German empire, 717,085 of British America, 194,337 of Norway, 181,729 of Sweden, 106,971 of France, 104,541 of China, and the remainder represent all countries of the earth.

THE London Statistical Society has published a table showing the railway mileage of European countries as follows:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Germany	18,500	Switzerland	1,500
Great Britain	18,000	Holland	1,400
France	17,500	Denmark	1,100
Russia	16,000	Romania	900
Austria	12,000	Turkey	800
Italy	5,500	Portugal	600
Spain	4,000	Greece	600
Sweden	4,000		
Belgium	2,500	Total	109,646

This places the 100,000 miles of railway in the United States in a favorable light, as compared with entire Europe.

In Germany, in 1881, a census was made of the condition of trades. From an abstract published recently of the results of this statistical inquiry, it appears that women are taking a more and more active part in trades and industries. Most of the female working people are engaged in the textile branches, in victual trades, and in leather and paper manufactures. The age of these females is between twelve and twenty-seven years. In all 345,753 female laborers are engaged in the 93,554 German manufactures, which also give employment to 1,636,099 men. There is no manufactory in which female workers are not engaged.

THAT head-hunters do exist in Borneo, says an American paper, an established fact. Mr. Witt, the explorer, who was murdered by the head-hunters, was quoted in Joseph Hatton's book on Borneo as denying the existence of this class of savages. Head-hunting is undoubtedly passing out of practice, for the knowledge of the presence of Englishmen in the country tends to check murders and human sacrifices. The topography and great size of the island—calculated at 12,745 square miles and rapidly increasing—has made thorough explorations difficult, and the population of about 3,000,000 of Dyaks, Malays, Chinese and Borneans, not very friendly to the whites, has made travel in the interior somewhat hazardous. The Dutch have held possession of a large portion of the island for over 200 years, but have made but little headway in commerce with the interior. A short time ago, however, a British company was organized under the name of the North Borneo Trading Company, and the concessions it has received from the island authorities and guaranties from the English Home Government insure the success of this, in common with all other British commercial undertakings, and piracy and head-hunting will be things of the past.

COMMENTING on the growth of the world's wealth, the *Saturday Review* observes:—"In the mean time, while the amount of first-class securities has been steadily decreasing, the wealth and population of the world have been steadily increasing. In the United Kingdom, the United States, and to a less extent in the principal countries of Europe, wealth has been growing during the past generation at an unprecedented rapid rate. It is estimated by high authorities that between 1865 and 1875 the growth of wealth in the United Kingdom was at the rate of £200,000,000 a year, and probably the rate in the United States was not much less. Even if we assume that the rate of growth since 1875 has slackened, there can be no doubt at all that the accumulation of wealth has continued at a very rapid rate, not only here at home, but in all the more advanced countries of the world; and some portion of this annually saved wealth must have been invested in Stock Exchange securities. The larger part, no doubt, went to extend business, to improve land, to build houses, to construct public works, and so on; but some portion of it was invested in Stock Exchange securities, and the steady investment of new wealth, year after year, has had a great effect upon the price of securities. While, as we have seen above, there has been a great diminution in the debt of the United States and of the United Kingdom, there has been in another way a diminution in securities held in the richer countries, owing to the accumulation of wealth in the poorer ones. For example, bonds representing the debt of Italy were held chiefly abroad, and more particularly in France. It is said, however, that the growth of wealth in Italy of late years has been such that the Italian people have been able to buy from abroad. This has had the necessary effect of diminishing the supply of securities in England, France and Holland, where the Italian bonds were chiefly held. And, in a less degree, the growth of wealth in other backward countries has been acting in the same way. Each country invests by preference in its own securities, and as the wealth of each country increases, the supply of foreign bonds in the more advanced countries diminishes. Thus the permanent tendency is toward a rise in the prices of safe Stock Exchange securities. The tendency may naturally continue to gain force, though it may be checked every now and then, until, from some cause or other, there is a large creation of new first-class securities. A war, for example, involving several great European countries, would lead to large loans—that is, to the creation of new Stock Exchange securities of the first class—and would thus tend to lower prices, while the destruction of wealth by the war would lessen the growth of wealth and would also have a tendency to lower prices."

JAMES the First of England and Sixth of Scotland, was, as every one knows, deficient in vigour and stendiness. Having heard of a famous preacher who was very witty in his sermons, and peculiarly so in his choice of texts, he ordered this clergyman to preach before him. With all suitable gravity the learned divine gave out his text in the following words: "James, first and sixth, in the latter part of the verse, 'He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven by the winds and tossed.'" "Ods chickens! he's at me already," exclaimed the King.

WE read that Mr. Peckham, teacher of biology in Milwaukee High School, has been collecting statistics as to the growth of children. His data refer mainly to Milwaukee and Boston; but these he compares with what has already been done in reference to the subject elsewhere, especially with Dr. Roberts' "Manual of Anthropometry" and Dr. Beddoe's work on the "Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Islands." Mr. Peckham finds that the rate of growth in the two sexes is such that the boys are taller until the twelfth year, and heavier until the thirteenth. Between thirteen and fifteen the girls are both taller and heavier; after the age of fifteen the boys excel the girls both in weight and stature. Girls almost cease to grow when about seventeen years of age. Children whose parents and grandparents have been born in the United States are taller than children of foreign-born parents. The height of American-born men is apparently more influenced by the conditions accompanying density than by all other influences, race excepted; urban life, as compared with rural life, tending towards a decrease of stature. There are also some curious results with regard to the growth of particular parts of the body; at fourteen, for example, the legs of girls almost cease growing, while those of boys grow as much as four inches between the ages of fourteen and nineteen.

A CONTEMPORARY has the following in relation to the recent large imports of gold and silver into India: The overpowering disposition which India has always shown in prosperous times to absorb the precious metals is illustrated in the official returns, showing the imports into the dependency during the three months ended 30th June last. Within the last three months the total receipts from foreign countries of gold and silver were £5,597,709, against £1,863,464 during the corresponding period in 1881. Of the former amount, not less than £3,611,991 consisted of silver, against only £881,294 imported during the same three months in 1881. Whence was this large increase of about £2,700,000 derived? About £1,100,000 came from the United Kingdom, but less than £1,222,859 was derived from Italy, not a single rupee having been received from that country during this period last year. It appears, therefore, that Italy is getting rid of the surplus silver occasioned by the change to a gold standard by exporting it to India. It cannot be said, however, that the quantity hitherto sent has been the receipts of Italian silver during June having reached only £105,200. The imports of gold into India during the three months in question reached £1,985,709, against £982,170 in 1881. Of the increase thus shown, rather more than one-half came from the United Kingdom, about £250,000 from Australia, and the rest mainly from China.

MANY complimentary titles, remarks a contemporary, might be given to the last quarter of the nineteenth century; but it would unfortunately not be inappropriate to describe it as the era of assassination. There is hardly a single ruler throughout the whole of the civilised world whose life has not been attempted during the last few years, and in a couple of instances the attempt has been only too successful. The other week the turn of King Milan of Serbia had come round; and though, as is usually the case, the attempt failed owing to the assassin's want of proficiency in the use of firearms, His Majesty's nerves must have received the shock always given by encountering a narrowly escaped danger. The exceptional feature in the case was the sex of the criminal, for though especially in Russia—women have been implicated in assassination plots, it is seldom that a woman is the actual perpetrator of the crime; and if our memory does not fail us, Madame Marcovic is the first successor of Charlotte Corday. The attempt of course aroused intense excitement; but as it was essentially an act of private revenge—the husband of the would-be murderess having been executed for high treason—it probably has no more political significance than the assassination of President Garfield.

MANY a mighty man, reluctant to make use of pen and ink, writes the Berlin correspondent of the *London Daily News*, been overcome by the smiling importunities of fair photograph hunters; inflexible in their resolve to enrich their collections. If report speak truth, for once in a way a titled lady has this year succeeded in getting one page of her photograph album filled by the silent Moltke and by another great man, who, although not an artist, rarely exchanges his gigantic pencil for a pen. More remarkable still is the fact that Prince Bismarck has commented upon Count Moltke's text, which deals with the contrasts between pretence and genuineness, truth and falsehood, and with the distinction between inner worth and outer show, so admirably summarized in the French proverb, "*Mieux vaut être guépard que lion*" (better be a cheetah than a lion). Count Moltke's contribution to the lady's album!

Underneath this couplet are inscribed the following lines, in Prince Bismarck's handwriting:—
Ich glauhe das in meine Welt
Die Wahrheit sein der Stier behauptet
Doch mit der Luze dieses Lebens
Kampf unter Marschall selbst vergebens.
Or which is a happy paraphrase:
I do believe, forsooth,
That in some distant
The spotted virgin truth
May somehow appear complete
But our worldly sense,
Where falsehood and deception reign,
Lies as a serpent, that the
Our Marshal disfigure them in tale.

A CHINESE six months' hard labor prisoner died in the gaol hospital yesterday of hemorrhage from the lungs. In accordance with the rule established in respect to prisoners dying in gaol, an inquest will be held on the body this afternoon. Doctors Ayres and Hartigan have been requested by the Coroner to make a joint post mortem examination.

At a meeting of the St. Mary Magdalene Chapter, Rose Croix, held last evening, the following were invested as officers for the ensuing year:—

M. W. Sovereign	.....E. C. RAY.
High Prelate	.....W. M. DEANE.
First General	.....W. DANBY.
Second General	.....L. MALLORY.
Grand Marshall	.....J. C. HUGHES.
Raphael	.....
Capt. of the Guard	.....Dr. P. B. C. AYRES.
Treasurer	.....T. G. WILLIAMSON.
Recorder	.....E. GEORG.
Equerry	.....J. R. GRIMBLE.

THE audacity of Celestial "annexers" is truly marvellous. One of those light-fingered gentry was observed by a private in the Buffs at nine o'clock last evening trying to fish some clothes out of a window at McGregor's Barracks. The annexing implement was composed of a series of bamboo poles tied together, forming, one long arrangement which reached to the spout. The Buff, equal to the occasion, sent a comrade to the back of the building, while he himself went to the front, this strategic movement having for its object the capture of the fellow with the long pole, who, before he had time to get away, was nicely pounced upon. As usual, the prisoner, when before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, asserted his childlike innocence of any felonious intent, stating it was the Buff who had the long pole, not he. This wouldn't go down with his Worship, who relegated the enterprising one to three months' hard labour topside.

THE piratical origin of the navies of Europe sufficiently explains the fact that plunder, which is less the rule than an incident of war on land, remains its chief object and feature at sea. The fact may further be explained by the survival of piracy that was long sanctioned by the States under the guise of privateering. If we would understand the popularity of wars in England in the old privateering days, we must recall the magnificent fortunes which were often won as prize-money in the career of legalized piracy. During the war which was concluded in 1748 by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, England captured of French and Spanish ships collectively 3,434, while she herself lost 3,238; but, small compensation as this balance of 196 ships in her favor may seem after a contest of about nine years, the pecuniary balance in her favor is said to have amounted to £2,000,000. We now begin to see why our forefathers rang their church bells at the announcement of war, as they did at the declaration of this one against Spain. War represented to large classes what the gold mines of Peru represented to Spain—the best of all possible pecuniary speculations. In the year 1747, alone, the enormous value they often were! Here is a list of the values which the cargoes of these prizes not unfrequently reached: That of the *Herpin*, a French ship, £140,000; that of the *Conception*, a French ship, £200,000; that of *La Charmante*, a French East Indiaman, £200,000; that of the *Vedat*, a Spanish ship, £140,000; that of the *Hefar*, a Spanish ship, £300,000; that of the *Cicordia*, a Spanish ship, £600,000. Two Spanish register ships are recorded to have brought in £350 to every foremost man who took part in their capture. In 1745 three Spanish vessels returning from Peru having been captured by three privateersmen, the owners of the latter received to their separate shares the sum of £20,000, and every common seaman, £850. Another Spanish galleon was taken by a British man-of-war with £1,000,000 in bullion on board. —*gentleman's Magazine*.

DIK WARRELMAN, 17, of Germany, seaman, the complainant in the case against Capt. Brown of the *Billy Simpson*, C. Whelan, 40, of Sweden, chief officer of the vessel, and William Hirst, 55, of America, steward of the same ship, were up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning charged with drunkenness and incapacity. Police Sergeant Campbell saw the trio on the Praya near the Cantonment about a quarter past four yesterday evening, their legs refusing to sustain the top-heavy induced by the fire-water. Warreman and chief officer got pulling each other about probably were endeavouring to maintain a perpendicular by hanging on to each other, when over both splashed into the sea, creating a great commotion among the in the vicinity. With praise-worthy humors Campbell at once got into a sampan, and for the two, who were foundering like so many porpoises, and with the aid of a boat people, hauled them into the sampan. Was fortunate there was a boat close at hand, or they would probably have been drowned. There being some ten feet of water at the spot, no sooner had the chief been pulled into the boat than he to act in a most disorderly manner, his rescuer in the breast, and rolling about sampan to the imminent danger of a capsize. All this was taking place, the steward, by the late of the companions, hung on to a stone pillar on the Praya, the arch which he embraced the cold stone being delicious to behold. From this interesting position, Campbell threatened to the station. In the dock this morning the mate's "conky" exhibited indications of being considerably harder on. Asked by Mr. Wodehouse if they acted as spokesmen against them, the steward, a sort of acknowledging imbibition, loss of intellectuality, being of a more practical general admission of off. Mr. Wodehouse fined them fifty shillings each, the mate's fine being handed over by manifest traces of the being satiated with the ing quite a disreputable

THE charge of an unmentionable offence against Captain Brown of the *Billy Simpson*, was being investigated at the Police Court this afternoon by Captain Thomsett. We shall publish the result to-morrow. Mr. Wotton defended.

WE observe that eighty Frenchmen, engineers, guides, foremen and navvies, with 600 Moroccan navvies, enlisted in Algeria. 600 Senegalese negroes, and 200 or 300 Krimmen, are about to commence the construction of the railway to connect Senegal with the Niger.

In the course of the excavations at Pompeii a small shrine has been discovered, containing six bronze statues, representing Apollo with a lyre, Mercury, Hercules, Esculapius, and two Lares. The bronze lamp which burned before the shrine was found hanging in its place.

WE read that the letters of the great tragedienne Rachel have been collected for publication. They contain much valuable and interesting information concerning the theatrical life of the day. One observation she makes is a very truthful sketch of the experience of all players: "The existence of an artist is filled with mortification and bitterness amid all its seeming satisfaction and glory, but the greatest chagrin of all is that occasioned by such frequent *changement* (want of engagement)."

A CURIOUS musical entertainment has been recently arranged at a circus in the Champs Elysees. Round the circus are supported a variety of instruments, including bells, flutes, cymbals, drums, hautbois of special nature, &c., all connected by wires with a key board in the middle of the circus. There is also, in the space below the circus, a machine similarly connected, which gives a rumbling sound like that heard in earthquakes. An orchestral piece is performed on four trumpets in the centre of the circus, and one of the performers presses now and again an electric keyboard placed near him, bringing into action the distant instruments as desired; now giving a drum beat, now a play of bells, or imitation of bird song, &c. He is also enabled in the same way to produce distant detonations, and ignite blue lights. A strange impression is said to be produced by the feature of unexpectedness in all these effects.

MR. STOCKHAUSEN, Secretary to the German Consulate, charged a German seaman named Hogo Daechoul, at the Police Court this morning, with disorderly conduct at the Consulate yesterday. Mr. Stockhausen said the defendant was brought to the Consulate to be tried for a ship offence according to German law, and while there behaved in a disorderly manner, throwing his hat down in a contemptuous manner, and generally conducting himself in such a way that the hearing of the case had to be postponed. Mr. Wodehouse said he thought the matter was out of his jurisdiction, and that he could not see his way to dealing with it. Mr. Stockhausen urged that the defendant's conduct was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and fairly came within the competency of his Worship to deal with. He added that he had no other way of dealing with the defendant than to pitch him out of the Consulate or give him in charge, and asked how it would have been if he or the German Consul had gone for the defendant and given him "beats." His Worship evincing no intention of receding from the position he had taken up as to want of jurisdiction, Mr. Stockhausen said that then, they (the Consulate) would have to find some means of dealing with such cases. Mr. Wodehouse expressed an opinion that it was for the German Consul, not he, to deal with the matter. The case was dismissed. The defendant during his hearing, sang "mum" on the principle, probably, that if speech is silver, silence is golden. Carlyle we think it was who made the sage remark, but we are not sure whether it is correctly quoted.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

The twenty-second annual regatta of the Victoria Recreation Club was inaugurated this afternoon under comparatively favorable auspices. The weather was everything that could be desired, a fresh breeze quite counteracting the effects of a hot sun, and making the sailing races unusually interesting. It must, however, be confessed that the regatta has lost much of its former greatness. A few years ago when the magnificent of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company placed one of their splendid steamers at the disposal of the committee for a flag-ship, and an excellent 'tinn' and an enjoyable walk could be indulged in between the intervals of racing, the regatta was regarded as one of the events of the season, and received the patronage and support of the *Mill* of our fashionable society. In these days, besides the flag-ship, numbers of craft of every description lined the last half mile of the course on both sides, most of our large stores having water-boats crowded with their friends, whilst the officers in garrison at Kowloon kept open house in regal style. The sports were then of a far more exciting description than we have seen in recent years. There were more competitors, and so far as our local amateurs are concerned, of a far superior class. We have seen now like the veteran Woodin' and either MacEwen or Munster-Schultz could have given the pick of our sailors a quarter of a mile start, and then lost them. The interest in aquatic sports appeared suddenly to decline, and when the P. and O. Co.'s steamer ceased to be the rendezvous of the fashionable, the popularity of the regatta, so far as the outside public was concerned, became things of the past. Under all circumstances, we think that the committee, and especially Mr. Stewart Lockhart, the honorary secretary, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to ensure a successful reunion, are entitled to great credit. They have done all that was possible for securing success. It is the fault of the racing men themselves if the result has in any respect fallen short of anticipation.

Last year there was no flag-ship, the experiment was tried for the second time of erecting a finished stand on shore, and providing 'tinn' there for subscribers and

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